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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

Editorial Reception-Room......Park 156

CIRCULATION DURING NOVEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Coples.	Date.	Coptes
1	118,870	16(Sunday).	119,40
2 (Sunda)	7)120,190	17	115,73
3	115,850	18	116,76
4	116,250	19	117,41
B	148,170	20	115,39
6	119,010	21	115,64
	117.230	22	
8	118,480	23 (Sunday).	
	r)119,310	24	
	116,270	25	
	115,330	26	118,42
	117,200	27	
	115,570	28	
	, .115,700	29	116,34
	118,850	30(Sunday).	119,90
Total for	the month		3,544,83

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or 92,634 Average daily distribution,... 115,073

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of November was 6.77 per cent. W. B. CARR.

November, 1902. J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

JEFFERSON CLUB'S MEETING.

President Hawes has exercised good judgment in calling a meeting of the Jefferson Club to discuss the election law. The Republican newspapers have united | Doctrine and the necessity for a protective union. in a howling policy, claiming in general terms that the existing law was hatched in Democratic iniquity. It is proper that the chief Democratic organization should examine the law and meet frankly and in good faith whatever criticisms may be suggested by responsible citizens of any party. Since Republican leadership has determined to make a bogus issue of the law instend of assisting in the punishment of lawbreakers, Democratic leadership must present the truth to the

The Democratic party of St. Louis, as The Republic understands its position, has no desire to oppose any well-considered amendment of the law. Even on selfish party grounds there is no particular object in retaining central registration. A wider extension of publicity in the lists of names would be instantly accepted as an amendment by any reasonable Demo-

In fact, there is little occasion for disagreement among men whose purposes are straightforward. Central registration is something to be discussed in the light of all the facts. Other points of the law can be as easily settled if the objections are honestly made.

Mr. Hawes intimates that no responsible Republican authority has yet attempted to set forth objections so that they could be understood. Not a single Republican leader or newspaper has presented specific proposals of changes in the law, or defined what changes would be accepted by that party.

The Jefferson Club can render its party a service by acting in direct contrast to this Republican shuffling and dodging.

CRITICAL INSURANCE SITUATION.

Fire insurance laws call for prompt attention by the Missouri Legislature. Insurance statutes have within the past five years produced conditions of grave concern to business in all parts of the State. Premiums have increased at such a rate that insurance has become a serious and threatening factor in all branches of business, wholesale and retail. Though high rates prevail in other States as well, the conditions are far more oppressive in Missouri.

Insurance is a commodity, as it were, which business men are compelled to buy, and like every other commodity its price is regulated by supply and demand. At present, in the cities, the demand largely exceeds the supply, owing to the fact that a great number of insurance companies have been driven from the State by too rigorous, almost hostile legilation. Merchants are paying the penalty for the State's unwise lawmaking. They charge that the price of the insurance commodity is so high that it is well-nigh impossible for Missouri business houses to compete

profitably with similar concerns in other States. Last May the St. Louis Business Men's League inaugurated a movement to secure reforms in Missouri laws affecting insurance. The commercial clubs of Kansas City and St. Joseph have joined, also merchants' and manufacturers' associations and representative business men generally throughout the State. A careful study of the intolerable situation has been made, and the chief difficulty of procuring adequate insurance at normal rates is attributed to three laws which have driven companies from the State and autagonized insurance capital.

The first of these is the valued policy law, which prevents the companies from showing that a house was not worth the amount of the policy that covered it-in short, prevents them from showing that it was cable. If these conditions were as rigorous as they overinsured. A former Insurance Commissioner of should be, the referendum would be virtually unnecesthe State characterized this law as a direct incentive sary and certainly expensive. The referendum would

The second act is the anticoinsurance law, prohibiting insurance agents from agreeing with merchants to franchise grants if public rights are protected, as on a specially low rate upon condition that they will, they would be by adequate Charter stipulations. maintain insurance on stock up to a certain percentage

law is seriously urged. schedules. In practice, although the companies do ing on these propositions.

speedily produce normal rates.

obtained where rigid personal responsibility is at- ly belongs to the legislative body.

It is easy to perceive the direct effect of insurance necessary. on State credit. Hurtful influences of scant insurance deeply affect the State and all classes of population. There are few questions more deserving of public and legislative attention, and the reform should come speedily, before greater damage ensues.

SOUTH AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Ultimately the military demonstration of Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela will have the effect of uniting the interests of all the Americas North and South in a protective federation. Such a federation already exists in an uncrystallized state but its development has been checked by the instability of southern Governments, due to internecine strife and the jealousies existing among these petty Powers.

The State Department of the United States lacked in this affair the force which President Cleveland brought into play in the former Venezuelan incident. It evidently erred gravely in failing to define to the European Powers this country's emphatic disapproval of any acts involving the consequence of war, occupation of territory and establishment of enlarged precedents. The mistake may prove advantageous, however, if it result in a common desire, among South American Governments, to recognize in fact their community of interests."

Several of the more powerful official adventurers of the active Republics have planned and conspired in recent years to bring about a federation which would be in reality the United States of South America. Efforts in this direction have been more or less in the line of personal ambition rather than in that of national action. President Castro of Venezuela had conceived a union, himself at the head. Other Presidents of other countries had similar dreams. Of all the Governments Chile probably has made the most progress, having had the advantage of common patriotism, forging ahead now by conquest and now by friendly treaty, in accordance with its motto: "By reason or force."

Underlying revolutionary conditions in South and Central America there seems a general hope for organized, stable government, of republican form, in with the United States. No doubt the leaders in the key Governments will imitate with marionette wars. different countries realize the benefits of the Monroe On the other hand, the leaders seem to have no wish. as yet, for an actual federation of the states into one government. The German-British demonstration may promote the proposed protective union and bring about better relations among all southern Governments, Mexico and the United States, thus forming an all-Amer ican organization for defense against outside nations and for the preservation of peace on this continent.

The demonstration has brought to light a peculiar commercial condition which does no credit to the Republican policy of transpacific expansion. We have noted that the South American trade is going to England, Germany, Italy and Spain, instead of to the United States, while this Government is looking across the Pacific for territory. The demonstration may create a hatred of European Powers which will help American commerce in the south and give the Republican administration a plausible chance to abandon its plans of imperialism and military aggrandizement. The American people would welcome a return to American

SOME OBJECTIONS.

Emotional intensity makes riot of judgment when public opinion becomes inflamed over debauchery of law or principle and develops a tendency toward the opposite extreme of hyper-restriction in legislation. When the corruption of municipal legislative bodies is exposed there is at once a clamor in favor of transferring governmental prerogatives from these organizations to the people. The contention is raised that the voters are infallible and that legislative bodies are not competent to transact other than ordinary routine business.

The referendum principle is, should be and always will be an essential part of all characters of government in the United States. Yet it is a principle that can be diverted to cause injury to public interests if it is not used with caution. It has great virtue within Report of Secretary of War. certain bounds; beyond these it acts as a restriction against progress and becomes as free a means of corruption as the delegation of unlimited power to repreentative bodies, which constitutes its antithesis.

Municipal government in its present local form is popular government, of the type generally known as the federal system, and it is probable that the people would not desire much more supervision over affairs than they exercise. The organic law cannot be modifled except with the approval of voters and the city cannot contract debt without the same consent. The referendum principle should undoubtedly be extended the neighborhood, to drink bad whisky to excess, and to in some directions, but it should not be extended so as to make it a burden to the people and an instrument for promoting the interests of franchise-seekers.

The declaration that power of granting franchises should be taken entirely from the legislative body and be reposed directly and solely in the people has a that body desires to consider the subject. pleasing sound, because it is calculated to inspire an idea that all franchise evils will thereby be corrected. As a theory it is convincing and alluring; as a practical proposition it is untenable and even dangerous from a public standpoint.

As far as franchise grants are concerned, the referendum could not be made to apply except for purposes of ratification and disapproval. At best the upon which General Corbin spoke with so much feeling in Charter would have to define strict conditions whereby the legislative body would have to be guided in framing proposals for submission to the voters. Otherwise the referendum would be absolutely impractibe useless without these conditions and it would be unnecessary with them, for the public will not object sonably hope to be a Major at 32, with a salary equivalent

This can be clearly illustrated. A citizen will prob-

of its value. Those whom the Legislature intended ably admit that, no matter how interested he may be seriously offends the companies. The companies' or else finds it difficult to do so on account of pressing stand on the question of coinsurance is eminently fair private business. He will also admit that proposiin the judgment of business men, and repeal of the tions relating to the Constitution and Charter seldom receive a large vote, and that many thinking per The third law prohibits agents from making rate sons, though voting for candidates, refrain from vot-

not agree upon rates, there is no competition. The Here would be the trouble about submitting franlaw has failed of its purpose. It stands merely as a chise proposals to popular vote. Agents of corrupthreat to companies which remain in the State and a tion would get "rake-offs" from corporations already prohibition to companies outside which desire to en- holding franchises to defeat new proposals, or they would be paid to have them ratified. Many respect-If the Legislature will modify these laws Missouri able people would stay at home, or attend to personal will unquestionably recover some of the facilities lost | business, and the gang would rule at the polls. A large during the last five years and will gain new ones, vote might be polled in the first experiment, but this Rates will naturally decrease. Legislation cannot con- enthusiasm would be short-lived. The voters are astrol rates, but can lessen the cost. Competition will suredly well qualified to vote on the general merits of franchise propositions, but they would not want to Experience has proven that cheapest insurance is assume an unnecessary responsibility, such as proper-

tached to the insured and where companies have not The franchise subject will be amply covered, and been hampered by oppressive laws; and that highest better, if specific conditions for governing the legis rates obtain where every effort has been made to lative body are inserted in the new Charter. In this impede the industry and negligence has prevailed with way the referendum principle will be fulfilled suffireference to fire protection. Unwise laws should be ciently and the evil of radical procedure will be repealed or modified and cities and towns should en- avoided. Special franchise-referendum elections would deavor to improve as much as possible fire protection. be expensive. Without strict franchise conditions in Adequate insurance is absolutely necessary to com- the Charter, regarding the legislative body, they would nerce, to the welfare of the State and to its credit. be useless. With these conditions they would be un-

> FRAUD UNDER THE FORMER LAW. If the Globe-Democrat believes half what it says about the "Nesbit" law the belief is a consequence of the refusal of bigotry to examine either the law or the facts. The Globe said yesterday:

The Republic Insists that the enormous mass of frands under the Neebit law is a violation of the law itself. But there were no frauds when the previous election law was in force. It was Nesbitism that purposely opened the floodgates of crime under the joint management of the police force and the Indians.

Has the Globe forgotten that ninety-seven per cent of the "Nesbit" law is verbatim identical with the law of 1895?

But to the facts under the two laws. In 1892 the registration in St. Louis was \$7,330; in 1896 it jumped to 131,362; in 1902 it was 128,000. Is it conceivable that the normal voting population increased to the extent of 40,000 between 1892 and 1896? If the registration of 1896 was normal and free from stuffing, that of 1902 should have been at least 160,000.

A single glance at the registration in 1892 and 1896 shows that the law of 1895 did not prevent fraudulent registration and that there was less-a great deal less-of fraudulent registration under the Nesbit law than under the law of 1895. In other words, crooks could "beat" the law of 1895 and did "beat" it more successfully than their successors in the crook business "beat" the present law.

That crooks defeated the purposes of justice under the law of 1895 is not necessarily a proof that the law was bad. That law was a good one-though not perfect. The law of 1899 is a good law-not perfect and open to some improvement. There would have been as much reason in 1896 for charging to the law of 1895 all stuffed registration and illegal voting as there now is for shrieking "Nesbit" whenever a crooked talley sheet or a repeater is unearthed.

Colombia is thinking of beginning war against Nicaragua. The United States would better stop the the various countries, and a universal desire for a German-British-Venezuelan hostilities or all of South were present. thorough understanding among the Powers there and and Central America will shoulder guns. Those mon-

> Like Mr. Baer, the Kaiser does not seem to be lieve in arbitration. He may change his mind, as Mr. Baer did.

It wouldn't hurt the city if several blocks of prop-

erty adjacent to the river were condemned.

The House combine seems to be helding a continuous session in the Four Courts.

RECENT COMMENT.

Lorenz and Hip Joint Diseases. American Medicine,

Lorenz of Vienna became interested and an advocate of the cutting operation, which he continued to perform until 1892, when he abandoned it for the bloodless method of reposition, which has since been known as the Lorenz method. Paci of Pisa previous to this time had tried unsuccessfully to reduce a congenital dislocation of the hip in an adult, and by some is referred to as having originated the procedure which Lorenz perfected. Lorenz clearly proved his applicability to suitable cases and established its permanency and freedom from the mortality which followed the Hoffa cutting operation. To Lorenz belongs the credit of discerning that the method is ap plicable in early childhood, before gross changes to the acetabulum, head of the femur and surrounding soft structures, has taken place. He has observed that his bloodless method was unsultable in the case of a patient who had been allowed to walk until the age of 7 years, because the acetabulum would by that time have undergone permanent changes. These patients of 7 years or over can be permanently cured only by a cutting operation, but much of the severity of that procedure is rendered unnecessary if the bloodless method is first efficiently practiced. The method has often been applied in unsuitable cases, and yet the permanent cures by American operators has been 25 per cent. Lorenz himself has had about 60 per cent of cures, due to his skill and by not applying the method in children over 6 years of age.

The Canteen.

Referring to the operations of section 35 of the act of February 2, 1961, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges, I said in my last report that a and Mr. O. D. Coppedge making the highest great body of reports had been received which indicated that the effect of the law was unfortunate, but that I thought a sufficient time had not clapsed to give the law a fair trial, and that the observation and report of its

working would be continued during the ensuing year. A great number of additional reports have now been received, and they confirm the impression produced by the earlier reports. I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area, of the army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women; and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degeneration.

These reports are ready to be sent to Congress whenever

Should Soldiers Marry?

Harper's Weekly The spectacle of a venerable Senator traveling from New England to Washington to intercede for a change of detail for a young married army officer who had been ordered to the Philippines has stirred a Washington correspondent to a moving discourse upon the inexpediency of marriage for the younger army officers. It is the matter his annual report. His opinions about it were generally attributed to impressions received abroad, but his own experience and observation undoubtedly give ample warrant for his views. He is right in considering that a Lieutenant with no income except his pay is not in a good position to marry a wife and raise a family. If the young officer serves ten years as a single man it is not unduly long. The lawyer or the doctor who can marry nowadays before he is 3) must have better than average luck in his profession. General Corbin says that a young officer may reato \$3,422 If that is true, hope deferred need not make the heart incurably sick, but this reasonable hope of being a Major at 32 is a new thing that has come with the enlarge

of its value. Those whom the Legislature intended to benefit by this are not benefited, and the provision in municipal affairs, he either fails to vote sometimes for pressing.

AULD LANG SYNE.

ADAPTED BY ROBERT BURNS

Although therms did not write this song, he was the first to give it to the world in its present popular form. An early version of the song is to be found in James Watson's collection this songs published in 1711. One stanza reads thus:

sald old acquaintance be forgot And never thought upon. The flame of love extinguished And fairly passed and gone? is thy kind heart now grown so cold. In that loving breast of thine That thou canst never once reflect

Allen Ranscay, who made a reputation before Burns, also wrote a version of "Aud Lang Syne," Writing to Mrs. Dunlop, the heroine of one of his songs, Burns said: "Apropos, is not the Scot's phrase, 'auld lang syne,' exceedingly expressive." There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled my soul. You know I am an enthusiast on old Sect songs. I shall give you the vertes."

And he inclosed the words of "Auli Lang Syne" as we know them, saying: "Light lie the turf on the breast of the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment?"

"Willie waught" means "a God be with you draft," the social drink of good will and friend-p. "Gowan" means "daisy" "paidit I the burn" means "paddled in the brook," "Here" means "friend," "pint-stoup" means a "pint mug." The melody to which the latic is now sung was composed by William Shield, who was born at Durham in 1718, and died in 1812. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.



HOULD suid acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to min'? Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And days o' larg syne?

CHORUS.

For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet For auld lang syne.

We two run about the bracs. And pu'd the gowans fine; But we've wandered mony a weary foot Sin' auld lang syne.

We two has paidl't i' the burn. Frae mornin' sun till dine: But seas between us braid hae roared

> And here's a hand, my trusty flere, And gie 's a hand o' thine; And we'll tak a right guid willie-waught,

For auld lang syne. And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup, And surely I'll be mine; And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet



COLONIAL SOCIETIES GATHER AT CLARK H. SAMPSON'S HOME

Reception Is-Given in Honor of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and Affiliated Orders.

The Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution were prominently represented at a reception last evening at the home of Clark H. Sampson, president of the former organization, No. 3835 Westminster place, About 200 guests

Mr. Sampson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Sampson, Miss Marjorle Sampson, I. all the latter Shreve Carter and Ashley Cal two, treasurer and secretary of the M. S. S. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe departed for Colum-A. R., respectively.

The house was beautifully trimmed with Southern smilax, Christmas holly and flowers, while the walls were covered with hoge American flags and blue, white and buff bunting, the colors of the Sons of the Rev-

Miniature electric-light bulbs and artistic Miniature electric-light bullos and artistic candelabra figured prominently in the decorations of the dining-room table, where a collation was served. Tiny lights of all colors peoped out from beneath banks of flowers and smilax. An orchestra was stationed behind a screen of potted paims in a corner of the main hall.

Among those present were:

a corner of the main hall.

Among those present were:
The Right Reverend Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle.
The Raverend S. J. Niccolis.
General and Mrs. George Shielda,
Doctor and Mrs. T. G. Comstock.
Doctor and Mrs. Moore.
Judge James E. Withrow.
Poctor W. H. Mayfield.
Doctor and Mrs. H. M. Spencer.
Messiciars and Messidents—
Dan C. Nügent,
Amadee Cole.

Amadee Cole.

H. F. Gray,
W. G. Chappell,
Henry P. Wyman.

James T. Sanda, B. F. Gray, Henry P. Wyman, Wallace Delafield, E. M. Finney, Richard Barrett, D. R. Wolff, I. Shreve Carter, Amades Cole, W. G. Chappell, E. O. Stanard, I. M. Mason, Edwin I. Adrian, F. N. Judson, Robert E. Brier, Hinman Chappe Ed R. Blagdon,

Edwin Harrison, Diward Houser, Linn Paine, James A. Sloane, George T. Crama, Melvin H. Stearns The younger guests were entertained by Misses Hezel and Mazbelle Sampson. The affair was given for the purpose of promoting social intercourse between the

promoting social intercourse between the members of the various societies represent Invitations were issued Wednesday by Mr.

and Mrs. Charles P. Wise, No. 4021 West-minister place for the wedding reception of their daughter. Marie Josephine, and Mr. Walter Hollis Averill Wednesday evening, December 31. The Yale Glee Club will give a concert at the Odeon on Monday evening, December

2). As this college glee club has not visited in town for two years, interest is rife concerning the affair, from both muste and social standpoints.

AUBERT BOWLING CLUB. The Aubert Bowling Club held its regular weekly meeting last Tuesday evening on Louisiana alleys, Miss Jessie Winder scores of the evening. Among those present Misses-Adelaide Strathman Minnie Woolford,

Louisa Schlette. Christiana Gundelfinger.

George J. Welsh, O. D. Coppedge, Arthur Rheinlander, William Eckhardt. Arthur Alien, William Peniston, GUESTS AT "AUCTION PARTY." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts entertained on Wednesday evening with an "Auction

Party." When the guests had assembled each one received an envelope containing \$5, with which to make purchases. After all the articles had been disposed of prizes were awarded to those making the best bargains, Miss Anna Poettegin winning the fir Mrs. Agnes Byron the second. Mr. Charles F. Poettegin the first and Mr. Gus Von Salzen the second. Consolation prizes fell to Miss Ella Townsend and Mr. Frank Poette-Afterward a repast was served, the table

being decorated with red carnations, and the favors being holly tied with red ribbons The rest of the evening was spent in music and dancing. Various piano selections were rendered by Miss Ada Eckhart, Miss Ann Poettegin and Miss Cathrine Korn and the Messrs. Poettegin. Miss Myra Townsend and Miss Gertrude Howard gave a few recitations. Among those who spent a delightful Messieurs and Mesdames Charles F. Roberts. Price D. Hill.

Ada Eckhart, Agnes Byron, Cathrine Korn, Ella Townsend, Myra Townsend,

Anna Poettegin, Esther Hill, Sadie Hill, Gertrude Howard.

Charles F. Poettegin. Frank Poettegin. Thomas Woodling. MISS SCANLAN ENTERTAINS. On Wednesday evening Miss Lizzie ScanCharles Corcoran, George Chevro, Fred Vahle, William Ratchford George Mediconi. Dan Murphy. Freeman. DAVIS-MONROE MARRIAGE. A pretty home wedding, which took place

Kate Walsh. Nettle Hulland. Sadie Gallagher, Lizzie Soanlan.

lan of No. 1205 Wright street entertained a

Mr. and Mrs. James McCaffery.

Frances Brogan.

Lula Brogan, Alice Booth, Cora Mursinna,

Tuesday evening, was that of Miss Imogene Davis and Mr. Frank D. M. Monroe of Logan, O. The Reverend John Baggwell officiated. The bride was gowned in white silk mull, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The parlor was beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns.

After the ceren bus, O., and from there will go to their SURPRISE PARTY.

A birthday surprise party was given to Miss Mollie Madsen at her home, No. 4929 Natural Bridge road. Supper was served at 10 o'clock, after which dancing was enjoyed. Those present were: Messleurs and Mesdames-

Louis Sieloff, Wm. Heitert, Christ Madsen, Fred Donnermuth, Phil Flemming. Frank Devonreaux, Steve Schoenhen, Jacob Madsen.

Ruby Rankin, Katie Baker, Mamie Holley, Louise Teason, Mamie Brandhorst, Carrie Brandhorst

Lotta Tiemeyer,

Alma Thompson, Rose Feldmann, Laura Keller, Della Aufterheide.

Peter Madsen, Will Wunderlich, Messieurs-

J. W. Madsen, Gus Wunderlich, Geo. Wunderlich, Wm. Glesse, Wm. Bock, Tom Brown, Emil Sieloff, Rud Varving, Misses

Clara Boss, Gussle Kollwitz, Gussle Boss, Ida Boss, Susle Beethler, Edna Rankin, Lottie Boss Lottle Boss.

SMITH-PRESCOTT MARRIAGE Miss Julia J. Smith of California was married to Charles D. Prescott of New Yerk City at No. 3812 Cook avenue last night by the Reverend Doctor W. Murry, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church.

BIRTHDAY DANCE. Miss Delia Aufterhelde celebrated her birthday on Tuesday evening with a dance. The house was decorated with smilax plants and American beauties. At 12 o'clock a re-Among those present were:

Emilie Friel. Mamie Peterson, Anna Scholmeye Gertie Austerm Edward Moore, Doctor G. F. Grosse,

J. D. McKitrick, Ferd Scholmeyer, Arthur Mitchel, Andrew Grone, Paul Rows, PERSONAL MENTION.

The Colonials announce their seco of the season to be given at No. 3944 Olive street Wednesday evening, January 21. Walter Legg, Will J. Klosterman, Arthur E. O'Brien and James M. Shea compose the The "Eight Forty-Five" Euchre Club was

entertained on Wednesday evening by Miss Melie Grimm at her home, No. 4153 Shenandoah street. Prizes were won by the Misses doan street. Frizes were won by the Misses, Margaret Ryan, Melie Grimm and T. Oakes, and the Mesars. Ed Ryan, W. Brandeweide and El McComish. The club will be entertained on December 20 by Miss T. Oakes at No. 4681 Cleveland avenue.

Mr. Frank J. Burleigh is seriously ill at is home, No. 3003 Morgan street.

Miss Bluebelle Van Wormer, who is staying with her aunt on Euclid avenue, will entertain Miss Izene Hanby for a few Miss Danby is a student of the U Academy, Arcadia, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. M. Berk announce the

gagement of their niece. Miss Selma Peters. to Mr. Sig G. Gelbart of St. Louis. At home December 25, afternoon and evening. Doctor and Mrs. E. B. Mayfield have sold

their home at No. 4484 West Belle place and expect to be in their new home, No. 2 Lewis place, by January 1.

KIDNAPED HIS OWN CHILD. W. C. McGinnis Consents to Return to Iowa.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Brunswick, Mo., Dec. 18.—W. C. McGinnis, Sheriff of Taylor County, Iowa, arrested M. A. Brown of Newmarket, Ia., to-day at the Brown House in this place for kidnappitch his boy, aged 6 years.

Mrs. Brown procured a divorce from her hestand about two weeks ago and she was given the custody of the boy, but before she reached home Brown and a friend drove out to the farm, took the boy and came to Brunswick. came to Brunswick.

He and his partner were at once indicted by the Grand Jury then in session.

Brown consented to return to Iowa without requisition papers and he and his boy left this afternoon for Iowa in charge of the

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

LONG GARMENT OF VELVET. A velvet coat, be it a short tacket or an



elongated wrap, is ever a favorite form with the women up to date. For dressy but beavy winter wear this beautiful velvet coat is a most attractive mode. It is elaborately rimmed with silk passementeries and emcuffs of ermine.

BEGGAR LEAVES ESTATE

WORTH \$100,000. Toronto, Ontario., Dec. 18.-Ell Hyman, who begged for admission to the General Hospital here on Saturday, is dead. An examination of his .

• clothing resulted in finding scrip • ♦ worth \$31,000. Other papers showed ♦ him to be worth probably \$100,000. For twenty years he has slept in
 sheds and stables. He sold papers • and begged. His heirs are his wife • • and daughter, living, it is thought, •

• in San Francisco. RESTORED LIFE TO DEAD CAT?

Chicago Physician Makes a Remarkable Experiment.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Dec. 18.-Raising men from the dead is the goal toward which a Chicago physician is striving. He has already practically reanimated a maltese cat. What the next step may be he himself hesitates

the next step may be no himself nestates to predict.

Pussy frisks about in an experimental laboratory at Weston Springs unconscious of the fact that it has experienced the mystery that will some day be the lot of all—death. If tabby could analyze her emotions and give to the scientific world some conception of what she experienced during the few crucial moments that her heart ceased beating and respiration stopped she would

be worth many times her weight in gold to men of medicine and scientists. Doctor Hamilton Forline, the experimenter, asserts that the cat was technically dead. Strangled until respiration ceased and the heart stopped, the little creature was subjected to a treatment by which the vitil fluid of the brain and spinal column was withdrawn and replaced by a nutritive and life-giving lypmh. Refore the lapse of many moments the cat was revivified.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, December 20, 1877.

Arrangements were made to hold •

a baby show in St. Louis. The Home Circle gave its second o ball of the season at the Lindell Hotel. Among those present were Mrs. • Ben O'Fallon, Miss Ruth O'Fallon, . ▲ Miss Minnie Broadhead, Mrs. Fin- ◆ ney, Miss Von Schraeder, Miss Nellie Hazeltine, Miss Carrie Carr, Miss & Doane, Miss Van Studdiford, Miss . Stmon, Miss Sodie Knox, Miss Mary Douglass, Mrs. Appleton, McCreary, Miss Marie Boisliniere, Miss Mamie Tutt, Miss Julia Tyler, 4 Miss Marie Benton, Miss Sallie + Blaine, Miss Dellie Powell, Miss • Russell, Miss Curtis and Miss Marie & Patterson, and Messra. Champlin, Garneau, Greeley, Nesbit, Hoffman, · Pendleton, Rankin, Ewing, Peters, Kennett, Hynes, Ames, Scanlan,

Norria Scott, Lemoine, Audenreid, 6 Short, Flannagan, Tillman, Doctor Allerne and Judge Speck. James McMahon, a nephew of the President of France, was treated at the City Dispensary after a cele-

Blow, Chouteau, Callahan, Carter,

Coleman, Russell, Powell, Wood, .

bration with some of his fellow-coun- trymen. Knights of Father Mathew gave . their seventh annual ball at St. Pat-· rick's Hall. The committee in charge • was composed of Edward Devoy, • Charles F. Irving, L. Gartland, Paul . Mathews, Peter Stretch, Jeremiah &

Sheehan and Thomas Murphy. The Steam Engineers' Club gave a dance at Uhrig's Cave. In charge were J. M. Stuart, J. O'Brien, M. J. Shields, W. T. Young and J. E. Haw-

Hiram Lodge of Masons elected as fficers John R. Parsons, Thomas Nolan, David Goodfellow, M. L. . Cohn. L. J. Clark, W. H. Dale, P. Roo dan and John W. Luke.

A meeting was held at the Merhants' Exchange for the purpose of o promoting trade with the West Indies. Nicholas Schaeffer presided, and addresses were made by George Doctor Renich reported to the

Board of Health that he had vaccin- ated 1.341 persons in three months. Members of the St. Louis Gun Club formed two teams of eleven men each and on a hunting trip in Illinois engaged in a quail shooting match, the A Captain Pierce's team lost to Captain . Dabney Carr's sportsmen. The latter team bagged 231 birds, as against 💠 1% for the day. Robert E. Carr made

the highest individual score, killing · forty-five birds. Court Council of Odd Fellows elected as officers: Charles F. Joy, Harry A. Krueger, W. C. Jones J. W. Peckington, W. H. Clemens, J. W. Thynne, John Hooper, John Loy, James Thomson, B. F. Lockhart, . John C. Hendricks, Charles W. Blais-

Pine Bluff Teachers' Examination. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 18.—County Examiner George E. Lyttle is holding annual examinations of teachers at the Courthouse to-day. Thirty-three teachers are

dell, J. A. Browne and D. Thomas.

New Monitor Makes Fast Trip. Rockport, Mass., Dec. 18.—On her official trial over the Cape Ann course to-day, the hates honitor Nevada made an average speed of 12.95 knots, exceeding by

nent of 11.5 knots.